

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the
year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription
price \$12.JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereo-
typing and Engraving, neatly and promptly ex-
ecuted at the lowest rates.

Volume XXXV.....No. 23

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—GRAND ROMANTIC
DRAMA OF RUY BLAS.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner
Thirteenth st.—Malinee daily. Performance every evening.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BOCK, BUCK, HOW
MANY HOMES: OR, GOLD UP TO 160, &c.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE SCULPTOR
OF BAD DICKY.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
ORSA.FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—LA GRANDE
DECHUPEE DE GEORGETTE.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
52d st.—THE JUGGLER—COOL AS A CUCUMBER.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th av.—
HAMLET.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—PAUL PET—ROBERT
MACAINE.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—SEER,
OR, SUMMER SEASONS AT LONG BEACH.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S FAIR THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
LITTLE EMILY.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIO
LOLISH, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIO VOCAL-
ISM, NEGRO ACT, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—STRO-
PLAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACT, &c.—"HABIT."NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S
MINSTRELS—THAT RASCAL, THOMAS, &c.SOMERBYL ART GALLERY, 85 Fifth avenue.—Day
and Evening—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 65 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, January 23, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.

1—Advertisements.

2—Advertisements.

3—Washington: Another Senatorial Excitement
Promised; Society Excited Over the Royal
Visit; Proceedings in Congress—Prince Ar-
thur: His Departure from this City and Ar-
thur: His Departure from this City and Ar-
thur: His Departure from this City and Ar-4—Polygamy: Mass Meeting of Mormon Women in
Salt Lake City; Proposed Resistance to the
Suppression of Polygamy—City Politics and
Political Notes—Sudden Death of Senator Nor-
ton's Brother—The Peighat Tragedy in Penn-
sylvania.5—The New Heaven and the New Earth: A London
Old Fogey on the Sunday Discourses of the
HERALD—Religious Intelligence—The State
Capital: Political Gossip About Everything—
Snuffbox: The Duties of the Sanitary In-
spectors—Proceedings in the New York and
Brooklyn Courts Yesterday—The Last of Lo-
gan—Reported Wreck of the Iron Atlantic—
The Horse in a Street Car—Marine Transfers.6—Editorial: Leading Article on a Bewildered
London "Old Fogey" on the "Prophectic Office of
the New York HERALD"—Amusement An-
nouncements.7—Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World:
M. Rochefort's Sentence and its Penal Effects;
The Archbishop of Paris Before the Council in
Rome—The Gold Ring: Gould and Fisk Before
the Congressional Gold Investigation Com-
mittee—Personal Intelligence—Literature:
Crucifixion of New Books—The Tracks of the
Sneaks—One of the Strong Men of the Period—
A Curious and Happy Reunion—Business News.8—New York and Brooklyn City News—The Brook-
lyn Election Frauds—Suburban Intelligence—
The Mysterious Visitor at Police Headquarters—
Morrisey and Fisk: A Bohemian Can-
ard—The Custom House Cartage—Furious
Snow Storm in Minnesota—Singular Suicide—
The Black Flag: Desperate Conflict of a Ger-
man Bark with a Pirate Frigate in the China
Sea.9—Financial and Commercial Reports—Marriages,
Birth and Deaths—Advertisements.10—Meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association—
The Ball Season—Thrown from the Tracks:
Another Accident on the Long Island Rail-
road—Outrages on the Morris and Essex Rail-
road—Ladies' Physiological and Sanitary In-
stitute—The Polish Exiles—Quimbo Appo-
Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

11—Advertisements.

12—Advertisements.

NOTICE TO HERALD SUBSCRIBERS.

We will esteem it a favor if our readers will
inform us, by letter addressed to this office, of
any dereliction on the part of the carriers of
the HERALD, either in furnishing the paper late,
substituting other city papers, or leaving spoiled
sheets.A DIMAL PICTURE of the crimes of New
York is printed in one of the Boston news-
papers, but it is only the old story of kettie
calling pot black. Moreover the gay old boys
and fast women of "the Hub" add their full
share to our criminal list in their skilful
adventures in Gotham.A LONG SKETCH OF IMAGINATION.—The
Bohemians had an unusual sensation yesterday,
in a rumor that Fisk, Jr., had shot the Hon.
John Morrissey in Washington. As Morrissey
was in this city at the time, and Fisk in
Washington, it would have shown more en-
terprise than even Fisk is capable of, and
more ill luck than generally falls to Morrissey's
lot, if the story were true.THE SUFFRAGE SEEKING LADIES at Wash-
ington knowing that it is not in mortals to
command success, are determined, like Cato,
to deserve it. A delegation of them, com-
prising their brightest lights, advocated their
cause before the joint committee of Congress
on the District of Columbia, yesterday, and
so pertinently that even Sumner was moved to
say that he had never heard a cause more ably
advocated or more interesting evinced by a Con-
gressional committee.A Bewildered London "Old Fogey" on the
"Prophectic Office of the New York Herald."We have reserved for our readers to this
Sunday morning a somewhat amusing, though
doleful, review from a bewildered "old fogey"
of the London *Spectator*, of two of our recent
editorial Sunday discourses—the one on the
"New Heaven and the New Earth" and the
"New Jerusalem," and the other on King David's
"handful of corn in the earth upon the top of
the mountains," and St. John the Divine's
vision of the chaining and locking up in the
bottomless pit of "that old serpent which is
the Devil and Satan" for a thousand years.Our application of the discoveries and instru-
mentalities of modern science as the agents
destined to bring about the fulfillment of these
sublime prophecies is confessedly beyond the
comprehension of our sorely perplexed London
contemporary. He is of the mind of the
Church inquisitors who compelled Galileo to
recant the heresy that the world moved; "but
it does move, for all that." He cannot under-
stand how the fixed facts of science are to be
reconciled with the teachings of the Old or
the New Testament. He naturally enough
recalls from the thought that the city of New
York, redeemed and regenerated, materially
and morally made clean, is to be the New Jeru-
salem of the new age that is already dawning
upon a new earth; that modern science, in its
applications to the good of mankind, is des-
tined to effect a fusion of all the nations, races
and tribes of the earth—Indians, Chinese,
negroes and all—in the common brotherhood
of one mighty confederation of genuine law
and order, "liberty, equality and fraterni-
ty"; that the press, the railway, the
steamship and the telegraph are to do this
grand and glorious work; that after the
lapse of nearly thirty centuries the outgrowth
from King David's handful of corn is beginning
to "shake like Lebanon," with the top dress-
ing of General Grant, in the fourteenth and
fifteenth amendments of the constitution of the
United States; that the lightning telegraph is
to annihilate not only space, but the sea, and
that the electric wire is the chain which is
to bind the Devil for at least a thousand
years.All this is rank heresy and "the abomina-
tion of desolation" to our London old school
philosopher. "Yet, after all," he confesses,
"this sort of stuff" has something in it; that at
the worst it is only "a popular caricature of a
tendency deeply rooted not only in New York-
ers, but in English women;" that "we are
always hearing this nonsense in one form or
another;" that even Dickens talks it, but with
some reluctance and dexterity; while with the
New York HERALD it is "stark Manhattan-
ism;" that, in short, the materialistic tenden-
cies of the day are towards "a form of modern
idolatry of the lowest type, which seems more
and more likely to undermine Christianity
altogether."This admission gives us the victory. Our
London philosopher, still groping as he is
among the Church dogmas of the Dark Ages, has
a glimmering of the "new heaven and the new
earth" in the dew age and the new dis-
pensation that are even now breaking upon us
through overland wires and ocean cables and
a free press and free thought, fusing the differ-
ent races and nations of mankind into a com-
mon brotherhood. The Church of Rome in the
Ecumenical Council has also a glimmering of
this new dispensation, and is debating the
feasibility of repeating "the Pope's bull against
the comet;" the Church of England is shaking
through all its fibres in its vain and aimless
conflict with the progressive spirit of the age; and
so it is with all the Churches of the United
States, from the old mother Hebrew faith to its
latest Protestant bantling.It is the "irrepressible conflict" between
old ideas of imagination and the stubborn facts
and resistless material and moral forces of
modern science. Our London philosopher,
despairing of reconciling these new moral
forces with the dogmas of a past age, regards
with ill-concealed amazement and horror the
logical and consistent facts upon which we
contend that the developments and instru-
mentalities of science are but the fulfillment of
the Scriptures looking to "the new heaven and
the new earth" therein foreshadowed. But the
clearer-sighted Father Hyacinthe is inspired
with the sublime prospect which opens before
him of science and revelation harmonized in
the coming universal faith; and so are we.Inspired with the same glorious vision of the
unity of the nations through the press and the
telegraph—of that new age when there shall
be no more wars, fortresses, fleets or armies
equipped for slaughter, no more famines or
desolating plagues, no more communities of
the rich getting richer and the poor poorer, no
more prejudices of race or caste, or persecu-
tions of opinion's sake—we still hold to the
dea that from its geographical and command-
ing position New York is to be the New Jeru-
salem of the prophet of Patmos. *Allah!*
mashallah! God be praised!HENRI ROCHEFORT'S SENTENCE.—From a
cable despatch, which we publish this morning,
it will be learned that the editor of the *Mar-
seillaise* has been tried, convicted and sen-
tenced. The sentence is not too severe,
although it implies six months' imprisonment
and a fine of three thousand francs. Six
months is a long time to be shut out from the
active world. In the course of that time M.
Rochefort will be forgotten almost as a Deputy,
and it will not be wonderful if the *Marseillaise*
is no more. The Creuzot riots are put down.
M. Rochefort is tried and sentenced. Paris is
tranquil. The next grand sensation will be
the trial of Prince Pierre. Like the trial of
Rochefort, this will come and go, leaving the
general impression that the reality was not
equal to the expectation.A PRAISEWORTHY CHARITY.—The Young
Men's Association give their thirteenth annual
ball in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan
Asylum at the Academy of Music on Monday
evening next. These entertainments have
always been of the highest order of excellence,
and the object is one toward which all the
charitably disposed can conscientiously con-
tribute their aid.GOSE.—The influence of Greeley over the
radicals of Congress. They don't mind him a
bit, even in pleading the cause of sound policy.
It would thus appear that his going ball for
Jeff Davis was as bad for him among the loyal
lawyers as if he had assisted in clearing Andy
Johnson.Prince Arthur at Washington—Diplomatic
Etiquette.The red tape gentlemen of the diplomatic
corps at Washington are in a great hurry about
the question of precedence at the dinner parties
to be given by the British Minister in honor
of Prince Arthur, who arrived in Washington
last night. Mr. Thornton appears to have
acted independently in the matter and without
regard to the usual rule of giving precedence
to the oldest foreign Ministers in Washington.
This is all right. The British Minister is at
liberty to issue invitations as he may please to
his own private table. But amid all this flurry
we should like to know where the colored gen-
tleman from Hayti is to come in. Another
matter relative to the entertainment of the
Prince is creating a good deal of conversation
and speculation. It appears the President has
declined the invitation to dine at Mr. Thor-
nton's with the Prince on Monday evening. Of
course it was declined in the polite form
of "official engagements" precluding the Pres-
ident's attendance. But this does not exactly
satisfy the diplomatic gossips. We rather
think the President concluded that it would be
proper for the Prince to dine with him at the
White House first, and that Mr. Thornton over-
looked this point of etiquette or propriety.
Simple and plain as we are and as our highest
officials are, agreeably to our republican in-
stitutions, the President of the United States is
the equal of Queen Victoria or any other mon-
arch or ruler, for he represents the nation.
Should any foreign prince go to London with a
view of paying respect to the Queen her
Majesty would hardly go to dine with him at
the house of his Minister before entertaining
him herself, if at all. General Grant is not
apt to be over ceremonious as regards himself
personally; but he knows what is due to him
as the President of this great republic. This,
we suppose, is the secret of the President hav-
ing "official engagements" on Monday evening.

Sir Samuel Baker's Nile Exploration.

Advises received per ocean cable from Lon-
don have it that Sir Samuel Baker and his
exploring party had been heard from. On the
1st of January, the date of the latest news,
they were at the head waters of the Nile and
all well. Of Sir Samuel and his expedition
we entertain the very highest hopes. Of all
recent African explorers, with the single
exception, perhaps, of Livingstone, and that
barely, he is the greatest. But for Living-
stone we should never have had Baker; yet,
while we wait for the return of Livingstone
and the result of his final explorations, we
must admit that Baker has solved the great
problem of all the past—has traced to its
source the father of rivers, the mighty and
generous Nile. Baker is at the head of a
numerous and well provided exploring party;
he is armed with all the authority of a
military chief; his object is to explore and
conquer and then annex to Egypt those glo-
rious highlands that are watered by the tribu-
taries of the Nile. It will not be wonderful if
Baker and Livingstone meet in that ancient
but still virgin land, although the probability
of their meeting is of late somewhat dimi-
nished. At a recent meeting of the Royal
Geographical Society, Sir Roderick Murchison,
whose knowledge of African geography is
something marvellous, stated that the presump-
tion now was that Livingstone had failed to
trace the Nile to a higher source than had
been accomplished by Baker, and that in all
probability he was now far on his way on the
line of the Congo towards the Atlantic coast.
In that case the two great travellers will not
meet on African soil. We are glad to believe
that Livingstone is well and that Baker has
once more been so far successful. Let us
hope that final victory will reward the labors
and sacrifices of the two greatest of modern
travellers, that they may live long to wear their
laurels, and that as the result of what they
have done the area of civilization may be
widened and our stores of knowledge in-
creased.CITY POLITICS.—In another column will be
found a very graphic picture of the political
field and the various contestants struggling for
the prizes to devolve upon the victors. These
in the immediate present comprise the offices
in the different commissions and boards,
vacancies in which will be made by a bill now
before the Legislature, and the final passage
of which will be accelerated by the demo-
cratic majority in both houses. A great deal
of interest and excitement is also thrown into
the struggle by the combinations of parties
looking to the vacancies that will accrue in
some of the most important departments in the
municipal government next fall. The article
referred to covers both areas and both contests—
the present, over the Albany commissions, and
the prospective one, in regard to municipal
offices—and will be read by the politicians, in
city and State, with great interest, as exhib-
iting a state of affairs few among them at present
dream of.STOCK IN THE FEEJEE ISLANDS LOOKING
UP.—The news from the Feejee Islands is
interesting. English settlers from Australia
are flocking into the country with the intention
of engaging in the raising of sea island cotton.
Within the past few years the number of set-
tlers has vastly increased. A petition has
been numerous signed by the islanders and
forwarded to Washington praying the United
States to establish a protectorate over the
island. Here's another fine chance for the
American government. How Seward would
rejoice at such a prospect! By the bye,
if we mistake not we have a small account
with these Feejeans, and possibly King
Thackamoon desires to settle our claims by
giving us a share of his dominions. In this he
sets an example to England in the way that
that island might settle the Alabama claims.
If we go on in these real estate speculations it
may yet be the proud boast of the American
that the sun never sets upon the dominions of
the republic of the United States.THE BEST WE CAN DO.—We have been
asked what reason can be given for the propo-
sition at Albany to abolish the "Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" and to
clear out Mr. Bergh. Well, the supposi-
tion that those brutal fellows who must be
cruel to something, if allowed to be cruel to
horses, cows, dogs and cats, will be apt to
spare their wives and children, may be the
reason for the proposed repeal. It is not
much of a reason, we admit, but it is the best
that we can do on the subject.

The Mormon Women in Council.

In another place in this day's HERALD will
be found a long but most readable and in-
structive article on the present state of things in
Utah. Cullom's bill, now before Congress,
seems to have frightened the Saints, male and
female, out of their propriety. The letter is
chiefly occupied with a report of a mass meet-
ing of the women of Salt Lake City. The
meeting was held in the old Tabernacle. It
was, perhaps, one of the grandest female
assemblies in all history. The audience was
non-masculine, and the speakers one and all
were female. We refer our readers to the
speeches and to the resolutions; and we ven-
ture to say that, whatever may be the individ-
ual reader's opinion of the merits or demerits
of Mormon institutions, it will not be denied
that Mormon women have both brains and
tongues. Some of the speeches give evi-
dence that in general knowledge, in logic
and in rhetoric the so-called degraded
ladies of Mormondom are quite equal to
the women's rights women of the East. In
these days, when women threaten
to become tyrants, it is refreshing to read such
earnest pleadings in favor of the rights of men.
After reading this report we have come to the
conclusion that there is a spirit in Salt Lake
valley which no legislation can crush. It may
be necessary for the Mormons to fight. They
will fight if they are forced to it. It may be
necessary for them to emigrate. They will
emigrate if they are forced to it. It may be
necessary for them to leave this country and
even this Continent. But after they have
fought and after they have emigrated and
after they have left this Continent they will
live and they may prosper. As they survived
the first exodus the presumption is they will
survive a second. Whether we admire or
whether we pity or whether we condemn, it
must now be admitted that the inevitable con-
flict is at hand. The one twin relic is gone;
the other must follow.

George D. Prentice.

The telegraph informs us of the death of Mr.
George D. Prentice, who in himself repre-
sented the leading characteristics of the style
of personal journalism peculiar to the West.
He at one time exercised strong influence over
the people of that section, and managed their
politics to suit his own views. At the com-
mencement of the war he, with the aid of
Crittenden, Rousseau and other statesmen
of Kentucky, possibly saved that State to
the Union. But in later years his in-
fluence waned and his voice became of
little account in the councils of the State.
His style of editing was peculiarly terse and
sharp. Paragraphs were his special forte,
and they were always witty, generally pointed,
and often obscene. His invectives were mor-
cellous and his satire was bitter. He spared
no one and had no consideration for age, sex,
color, race or kin. He would violate the de-
arest confidences for a paltry joke and as-
sail the closest family ties for an invective.
On the other hand, he was genial and earnest
in his laudations, warm and sincere in his
friendships and honest and clear in his con-
victions. As a politician he has declined the
highest honor that the State could give him;
as a patriot he warmly and zealously sup-
ported the cause of the Union, and as a states-
man he cordially welcomed back the returning
States. His faults were fully atoned by his
sterling Unionism and the evil fortune of his
closing days.Financial Condition of Russia—Its Loan on
the Money Market.A telegram from London informs us that the
introduction of the Russian loan in that city
had caused a depression in the money market.
This loan, it appears, amounts to about fifty-
five millions of dollars in gold, and is intended
for the completion of the Nicolai Railway con-
tract. This seems a comparatively small sum
for such a vast empire as Russia to raise. We
have individuals and private corporations in
this country who could get such a loan on any
great public work, and as to the government
it could raise hundreds of millions if needed,
notwithstanding our large debt. How is it,
then, that the great Russian empire, with
seventy millions of population, finds it diffi-
cult to effect a loan of fifty-five millions of dol-
lars, or that the introduction of it on the market
caused a depression in Russian securities? The
credit of Russia used to be better. There
appear to be several causes for the decline
of Russian credit. First, the enormous military
and naval establishments of the empire consume
a large portion of its resources. The cost of
the War Department alone is over a hundred
millions of dollars a year. The great and
costly public works, particularly railroads,
have required vast sums. Then, the Russian
government has been borrowing money every
year, at the rate of thirty-five to forty millions
of dollars on an average, for some years past,
to make up deficiencies. Of course these con-
stantly recurring financial expedients shake
the confidence of capitalists and depress the
credit of Russia. No doubt the empire has
vast internal and natural resources, but many
of them are undeveloped, and they cannot sup-
ply the extraordinary expenditures. If Russia
would improve her credit she must reduce her
enormous military establishment, emerge from
her comparative isolation and enlarge her
foreign trade. But in order to do this she
must march with the spirit of the age, adopt
free institutions and, by doing so, increase the
ambition, activity and industry of her people.
A free people are the most productive in the
world, and generally the productiveness and
wealth of a nation grow in proportion to the
liberty which a people enjoy. The United
States present a remarkable example in this
respect. England affords another example.
The Russian government would do well to
ponder over this fact and adapt its institutions
to the liberal ideas and progress of the age.LAW AND ARMS IN GEORGIA.—General
Terry's argument, which he forwards to Pres-
ident Grant, that he, as military commander,
has power to unseat members of the Georgia
Legislature who are disqualified by the four-
teenth amendment, on the ground that they
rank as other disqualified persons—idiots and
women, for instance—is a very good legal
point, but it is a useless argument. As mili-
tary commander, having absolute control, he
has possibly greater powers than that. Pres-
ident Grant seems to think so, at least, and it
is understood he will instruct General Terry to
that effect.

A Blower Wanted in the National Capitol.

The National Capitol is a magnificent struc-
ture. On the crest of a commanding hill and
in the midst of a pretty park of green trees,
summer or winter its appearance to the eye,
approached from any point, is exceedingly
beautiful and imposing. Its position gives it
all the advantages of an abundance of fresh
air from whatever quarter the winds may
blow; and yet it appears our national law-
makers in both chambers are somewhat in the
condition of a mouse in an exhausted receiver.
The two chambers are so enclosed in such
masses of masonry as to be excluded from the
air, and the required oxygen has to be pumped
in by machinery. The folly of this sort of
architecture, ignoring ventilation and fresh
air, may be detected in the new Parliament
buildings of London on the margin of the
filthy Thames; but the stupidity which has
placed our two houses of Congress each in
the centre, as it were, of a great stone monas-
tery of numerous walls and cloisters on every
side is unsurpassed.Of course the atmosphere in both wings of
the Capitol is considered unhealthy, owing
to the insufficient supply of oxygen from the
pumps below, and to its rarified
condition from the action of the subterranean
furnaces. In this extremity a New York en-
gineer has come to the rescue with a propo-
sition to supply a blower to both houses. A blower!
A grim joke, this. A blower! As if we had
not had a surfeit of blowers in the House and
in the Senate since their first opening! As if
these blowers which had blown upon the coun-
try a raging four years' tornado of fire, sword,
blood and chaos were not equal to any require-
ments of blowing! But they are not; and so a
New York engineer proposes a steam blower,
a blower of a thousand horse power, embracing
a system of blowers which will blow the fresh
air in through the openings overhead and blow
the exhausted air out through the openings in
the floor, and regulate it to the temperature
and moisture of a pleasant summer day.So, then, let it be. But the Western men,
who are blowing for the removal of the seat of
government, will recoil from this preposterous
idea of making laws in an atmosphere sup-
plied by a steam blower. Men from the bound-
less Western prairies will naturally
recoil from the thought of consenting
to be cooped up in a place where the bounteous
air of heaven has to be supplied by machinery,
and whereby it must be adulterated like our
modern confectionery. Men of the West, what
say ye to this steam blower? And ye wise-
acres at Albany, in providing a new State
Capitol, beware of the blunder which can only
be remedied by a blower.

Cardinal Antonelli on Church and State.

We have had several interesting items of
news from Rome regarding the Council. The
Freemasons of Germany have openly objected
to the tendency manifested by the Council in
the matter of the Syllabus. In this we dis-
cover no cause for wonder. The only thing in
the affair worth noticing is the fact that Free-
masons, men notoriously "excommunicate,"
should give themselves any concern about the
Council now held at Rome. It is a far more
serious matter to learn that Cardinal Antonelli,
who has been the Pope's right hand man and
who has stood by the temporal power during
all these years of trouble, has openly declared
that the Pope will never hesitate to maintain
the rights of the Church as equal to those of
the State. What provoked this remark we do
not know. It shows us that Cardinal Antonelli
has not much changed, and it leaves us at li-
berty to infer that on this great question there
may be some serious trouble before the Council
is ended. Antonelli was never in favor of this
Council—he apprehended no good—but now
that the Council is a fact for good or for evil
he is not the man to allow himself to be sold.
He does not care much for infallibility, but he
cares a great deal about the time-honored
though now dying principle that the Church is
greater than the State, the Pope mightier than
kings.THE GOLD RING INVESTIGATION COMMIT-
TEE.—Gould and Fisk, Jr., were yesterdayexamined before the Congressional Gold
Investigation Committee, and the former, in
decided language, exonerated President Grant
and Secretary Boutwell of all knowledge of
the great gold speculation. Fisk, Jr., how-
ever, indulged in a long statement, from which
it appears, if he speaks truly, that Corbin led
him to believe that Grant would back up the
ring. Between Fisk, Jr., and Corbin on the
one side and Grant on the other the country
will not hesitate to believe the President's
assurance that he knew nothing of the move-
ments in Wall street.PIRACY IN THE CHINESE SEAS.—Piracy is
not yet a thing of the past in the waters of
the East. By reference to another part of the
HERALD an account of an attack on the Ger-
man bark *Apenrade*, now in this port, may be
read. On the 24th of last September the vessel
was attacked by pirates in the Chinese seas,
and but for the unexpected appearance of a
steamer the crew of the *Apenrade* would prob-
ably have been murdered and the vessel itself
scuttled and sunk. The pirate was subse-
quently captured by a Chinese gunboat, but
not until after a bloody conflict, in which
twenty of the pirates were killed.CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AHEAD OF TAM-
MANY.—The following is given as a letter from
Chief Justice Chase to a member of the Ohio
Legislature:—WASHINGTON, November, 1869.
HON. THOMAS TRAYLOR:—
MY DEAR SIR:—The eyes of the whole country are
upon the State of Ohio. On your vote depends the
passage of the fifteenth amendment. I am for uni-
versal suffrage and universal amnesty. The amend-
ment must be put through the Legislature at all
hazards.
S. P. CHASE.Now, considering the recent action of the
democratic Legislature of New York on this
fifteenth amendment, and of other Legislatures
of the same faith, the Chief Justice has cut
himself loose from the democratic party, and
no doubt he had enough of it in the Tammany
Convention. Who speaks next?AN HONEST LEGISLATURE.—The only ap-
parent attempt at taking unauthorized money
out of the people's pocket that the democratic
Legislature at Albany has yet made was in the
shape of a favorite plan of the Common Council
of this city for the same purpose—namely,
increasing the compensation of the clerks.
But even this mild fraud was defeated yester-
day. The Legislature is evidently on its good
behavior, and has reason so far to be proud of
its honesty.Emigration from the British Isles and Ger-
many.—The Material Necessities of the Old
World Peoples.The emigrant rush from the British islands
and Germany to countries abroad increases
in volume and, apparently, in intensity
of spirit and earnestness of purpose. One
hundred and seventy-two thousand seven
hundred and thirty-one persons embarked
at the port of Liverpool during the year
1869—a larger total of voluntary British
exiles fleeing from the land of their birth
than that which has been seen there since the
year 1852—the year of the most extreme social
suffering consequent on the effects of the Irish
famine. Ninety-three thousand six hundred
and seven of the gross number were subjects
of Queen Victoria. Forty-four thousand
seven hundred and seventy-five are classed as
"foreigners," being for the most part natives
of the Continental countries—Germans par-
ticularly, who went to Liverpool to take ship.
Fifty-seven thousand three hundred and
twenty of the whole number were English,
seven thousand two hundred and thirty-one
Scotch and twenty-nine thousand and fifty-six
Irish. The Irish figure appears small; but we
must recollect that the great bulk of the exodus
from Ireland is just now conducted
directly from Irish ports. Some of the British
emigrants went to Australia; but the great
majority of all, no matter of what nationality,
came to the United States.These highly interesting statistical returns
go to prove still more conclusively the grand
politic-economic and ethnological facts that
man will and must move in the direction
which presents the most profitable opening for
the exercise of his industry, as well as the
greatest certainty for the attainment
of an equitable compensation for his
labor. The Gladstone disendowment of
the Irish Church does not serve to keep the
Irishman at home. He is very well content to
permit Protestantism to go "to the deuce" in
its own way and according to Parliamentary
fashion, so that he can get off to a land where
he is sure to obtain "a fair day's wages for a
fair day's work." The "man of Tipperary"
does not wait to learn the result of the "great
thing" of the return of O'Donovan Rossa to
Parliament, but hies away to New York,
determined to qualify himself as soon as he
possibly can for a seat in the New York
Municipal Council or the Legislature at
Albany. It is the same case—in cause and
result—as was so well put by Sydney Smith
in the words:—"Erin-go-Bragh" nonsense;
let the cry be, 'Erin go broad and cheese;
Erin go pantaloons without holes in them.'"
The extension of the Parliamentary franchise
to the masses, the reduction and equalization
of the public taxes, the reform of the criminal
law, the abolition of the law of imprisonment
for debt, with the personal concessions
of the Queen and aristocracy, do not serve to
bind the Englishman to a home in which the
fluctuations between the earning of a bare
competency for to-day and the prospect of a
domicile inside the walls of a poorhouse to-
morrow, are too sudden for his present
home comfort and too sharp in the realistic
extinction of his hopes for the future prosperity
of his children. German consolidation, with
its accompanying and pleasing attestation of
the popular national power, does not serve to
restrain the educated, industrious, plodding
Teuton in the land of military draft, of royalty,
of complex taxations and feudal baronial
service and rents, and hence he flees to that
of free churches, free schools, free democracy,
a free army organization and free labor, with
plenty of "stamps" and "greenbacks" pouring
in from free labor. We announced in
our issue on Friday morning that the ice
was broken up in the Elbe, the
Weser, and off Brunshausen on the 3d
of January, and that it remained drifting,
with the rivers still opening, on the 6th
inst. This important meteorological fact will
give a great impetus to an early, steady and
voluntinous emigration from Vaterland to our
shores, so that